

engaged in or in any manner interested therein in this State, or to own stock or any interest in any corporation, foreign or domestic, or joint stock association or partnership, so engaged, providing penalties, punishments, and procedure for all corporations and persons violating this act, and declaring an emergency."

Senator Watson called for the reading of the bill in full, and pending reading of same,

Senator McNealus moved that the further reading be dispensed with.

Senator Hudspeth made the point of order that reading of a bill was a constitutional right any member had, and the Chair sustained same.

ADJOURNMENT.

Pending the reading of the bill, at 12 o'clock, noon,

Senator Terrell moved that the Senate recess until 2 o'clock today.

Senator McNealus moved, as a substitute, that the Senate adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Action recurred on the longest time first, and the motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning was declared adopted.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,

Wednesday, October 21, 1914.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Senator Hudspeth, Acting President Pro Tem.

Roll call, a quorum being present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Astin.	McNealus.
Bailey of Harris.	Nugent.
Brelsford.	Real.
Collins.	Taylor.
Cowell.	Terrell.
Gibson.	Townsend.
Greer.	Warren.
Hall.	Watson.
Harley.	Wiley.
Henderson.	Willacy.
Hudspeth.	

Absent.

Clark.	Lattimore.
Conner.	McGregor.
Johnson.	Morrow.

Absent—Excused.

Bailey of DeWitt. Darwin.
Carter. Westbrook.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Pending the reading of the Journal of yesterday, the same was dispensed with, on motion of Senator Taylor.

EXCUSED.

On account of important business:

Senator Clark, for today, on motion of Senator McNealus.

Senator Bailey of DeWitt, for today, on motion of Senator Hall.

SIMPLE RESOLUTION.

By Senator Collins:

Whereas, The Third Called Session of the Thirty-third Legislature of the State of Texas will adjourn sine die at high noon on 22nd day of October, 1914, and,

Whereas, It is necessary to provide for the winding up of the affairs of the Senate of this Legislature, and it is necessary to have certain employees retained for certain necessary business in winding up the affairs of this session, and the Second Called Session, after the membership has departed for their homes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Senate of the Third Called Session of the Thirty-third Legislature and to determine what post session clerical work is necessary in order to properly wind up the business of the Second and Third Called Sessions of the Thirty-third Legislature and to determine what officers and employees shall be retained to perform such post session clerical work, and to make such recommendations in the premises as to said committee may appear proper.

The resolution was read and adopted.

The Chair appointed Senators Collins, Wiley and Cowell as the committee provided for in the above resolution.

SIMPLE RESOLUTION.

By Senator Taylor:

Resolved, That the Senate extend to Hon. C. B. Hudspeth, who is serving as President Pro Tem., its sincere thanks

for the able, faithful and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

TAYLOR.
LATTIMORE.
COLLINS.
BRELSFORD.

The resolution was read and adopted.

POST-SESSION CLERICAL WORK.

By Senator Wiley:

Austin, Texas, October 21, 1914.

Hon. Claude Hudspeth, Acting President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your committee appointed to arrange and provide for the printing of the Senate Journal for the Second and Third Called Sessions of the Thirty-third Legislature, and to report and recommend such officers and employees as shall be retained after adjournment and to specify their duties, number of days, pay, etc., beg leave to report as follows:

1. That 250 volumes of the Senate Journal of the two Special Sessions, when completed shall be printed and shall be bound in full law sheep, and one volume when thus bound, shall be forwarded by the Secretary of State to each member of the Senate and to each Representative, and the remainder shall be turned over to the Secretary of State. The printing of such Senate Journals in permanent form shall be done in accordance with the pre-existing law and with the provisions of this resolution under the supervision of the Journal Clerk of the Senate; and it is further provided, that the Journals herein provided for shall be delivered to the Journal Clerk of the Senate within sixty days after the last copy shall have been furnished to the contractor. And it is further provided that the contractor shall furnish daily to the Journal Clerk of the Senate for the purpose of corrections and indexing three proofs of each of forty-eight pages of the Senate Journal as such pages will appear when finally printed, such proofs to be furnished within one day after the copy for such batch of forty-eight pages shall have been furnished by the Journal Clerk to the contractor; and it is further provided that it shall be the duty of the Journal Clerk of the Senate not to receive or receipt for said Senate Journals until correctly published as required herein and by pre-existing law.

When said Journals have been pub-

lished and the account approved by the State Printing Board, the same shall be paid out of any of the contingent expense funds of any special session of the Thirty-third Legislature, that are available; provided, that the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses shall not issue vouchers for said amount until the Journal Clerk has certified to him that the Journal has been published and delivered in accordance with the provisions of this resolution.

2. We recommend that the Journal Clerk, R. M. Gilmore, be retained for 40 days after adjournment, and that he be allowed for his services \$7.50 per day, and that he be instructed to prepare and deliver to the public printer the Journal of the Senate, together with a complete and comprehensive index to same, and to deliver to the Secretary of State all documents, bills, etc., and Journals by law required to be delivered to him by the Secretary of the Senate.

3. We recommend that the Secretary of the Senate, W. V. Howerton, be and he is hereby allowed six days in which to wind up the business of the Senate, and that he be allowed the sum of \$5.00 per day.

4. We recommend that the Sergeant-at-Arms, M. F. Hornbuckle, and assistant, J. A. Kenney, be allowed two days pay at regular salaries after adjournment, and that they be instructed to immediately prepare a complete and itemized duplicate inventory of all property of the Senate, including all furniture and property in the Lieutenant Governor's room, with marks of identification entered on the invoice, such inventory to show the condition and probable value of such property, and that each copy of each inventory be approved by the President of the Senate, and be delivered by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and one copy to the Secretary of State upon adjournment of the Legislature, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms, M. F. Hornbuckle, and his assistant, J. A. Kenney, deliver said property to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, taking his receipt for same, which shall be delivered to the Secretary of State and filed and kept by him, and said receipt shall be delivered to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate at the next special or regular session of the Legislature, as soon as said Sergeant-at-Arms has been elected and qualified.

5. We recommend that the Engrossing Clerk, Frank Smith, and Enrolling

Clerk, J. W. Shotwell, each be required to deliver to the Senate all books and documents belonging to the Senate in their possession, upon the adjournment of the Legislature.

6. That the postmistress, Mrs. Clyde D. Smith, be requested to make out a list of the Senators and employes of the Senate with their respective postoffice addresses and furnish the same to the postmaster at Austin, with the request that he forward their mail to their respective addresses after adjournment.

7. That the expenditures under this resolution may be paid out of the contingent and per diem fund of the Special Session of the Thirty-third Legislature, that \$50.00 or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated out of such contingent funds to pay postage or express charges on Journals sent out.

WILEY.
COLLINS.
COWELL.

The above report was read and on motion of Senator Willacy was so amended to provide for the pay for the Sergeant-at-Arms and assistant for two days.

The report was then adopted.

REASON FOR VOTE.

I have not had the time nor the opportunity to examine this report, and believing that every member of the Senate should have the time and opportunity to make such investigation as to enable him to vote intelligently, I therefore vote "no."

CONNER.

SIMPLE RESOLUTION.

By Senator Watson:

Be it resolved by the Senate, That 3000 copies of each of the messages of Governor O. B. Colquitt to the Second and Third Called Sessions of the Thirty-third Legislature be printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

The resolution was read, and

Senator Watson moved that the same lie on the table subject to call.

Senator McNealus moved to table the motion for the resolution to lie on the table subject to call, which motion was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—13.

Astin.

Collins.

Conner.
Hall.
Hudspeth.
Lattimore.
McGregor.
McNealus.

Nugent.
Taylor.
Townsend.
Watson.
Wiley.

Nays—11.

Bailey of Harris. Henderson.
Brelsford. Real.
Cowell. Terrell.
Gibson. Warren.
Greer. Willacy.
Harley

Absent.

Johnson. Morrow.

Absent—Excused.

Bailey of DeWitt. Darwin.
Carter. Westbrook.
Clark.

Senator Townsend offered the following amendment:

Amend the resolution by adding that the speeches of the Hon. Chester Terrell, Speaker of the House, in opposition to the bank bill be printed in connection with the Governor's message on the bank bill, in view of the fact that it is a clear statement of constitutional and other objections urged by the opposition to the bill, to the end that arguments in favor of and against the bank bill may be equally distributed to the people; copies of speeches to be furnished by authors of same to Journal Clerk.

The amendment was read, and

Senator Watson moved to table the same, which motion to table was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—15.

Bailey of Harris. Hudspeth.
Brelsford. McGregor.
Collins. Real.
Gibson. Taylor.
Greer. Terrell.
Hall. Watson.
Harley. Willacy.
Henderson.

Nays—9.

Astin.
Conner.
Cowell.
Lattimore.
McNealus.

Nugent.
Townsend.
Warren.
Wiley.

Absent.

Morrow.

Absent—Excused.

Bailey of DeWitt. Darwin.
Carter. Johnson.
Clark. Westbrook.

(Senator Taylor in the chair.)

Pending discussion, Senator Hudspeth moved the previous question on the resolution, which motion being duly seconded, was so ordered.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—19.

Bailey of Harris. McGregor.
Brelsford. McNealus.
Collins. Nugent.
Conner. Real.
Gibson. Taylor.
Greer. Terrell.
Hall. Warren.
Harley. Watson.
Henderson. Willacy.
Hudspeth.

Nays—5.

Astin. Townsend.
Cowell. Wiley.
Lattimore.

Absent.

Johnson. Morrow.

Absent—Excused.

Bailey of DeWitt. Darwin.
Carter. Westbrook.
Clark.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

By Senator Warren:

Hon. C. B. Hudspeth, President Pro Tem. of the Senate:

Sir: We, your Committee on Contingent Expenses, to whom was referred a simple resolution directing us to invite bids for the construction of individual lockers for the Senators in time for the convening of the Thirty-fourth Legislature, beg to report that we have secured bids from two responsible concerns, to-wit: Nalle & Company, of Austin, Texas, and the Calcasieu Lumber Company, of Austin, Texas, the last named being the lowest bid; the bids being as follows, to-wit: For 31 lockers, same to be of quarter-sawed white oak, with Yale locks and keys and with natural finish, and in accordance with diagram herewith attached.

The lockers numbered, sizes to be 20 inches deep and 16 inches wide, for the

sum of \$255, and if four additional lockers be desired by the Senate, making thirty-five in all, the price will be \$275. We also secured the bids finished in pine, which cost about \$75 less than the above, but presuming that the Senate would desire the finish in oak, we therefore recommend the finish of the aforesaid. Bidders offer for 20 cents each, extra, to put ventilators in door of each locker.

Attached hereto is the bid of the said Calcasieu Lumber Company.

WARREN, Chairman.

Austin, Texas, October 20, 1914.

Mr. W. V. Howerton, Secretary of the Senate, Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir: Agreeable to our conversation, we are pleased to make you a price of \$275 on lockers as per your sketch submitted, same to be of quarter-sawed white oak, and furnished with Yale locks and master key, finished natural finish, and lockers numbered from 1 to 35 with metallic numbers.

It is understood that the sketch is to be varied from in two particulars: First, the lockers are to be built 20 inches deep instead of 16 as shown. Second, the lockers are to be increased in number from 31 to 35.

Respectfully,
CALCASIEU LUMBER CO.

The report was read and adopted.

Senator Warren moved that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to superintend the work and receive same, which will be completed before the convening of the regular session in 1915.

The motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Chair here laid before the Senate the following message from the Governor, which was received today:

Governor's Office,
Austin, Texas, October 20, 1914.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On the 24th of August last I convened you in extra session to consider measures of relief to the farmers of this State who are producers of cotton. You enacted an emergency warehouse law which furnishes the State's guarantee of the warehouse receipt. It was believed

this measure would give faith and confidence to such an extent that the banks of the State would advance a reasonable amount of money on such warehouse receipts and thereby enable farmers to pay their bills to merchants, and in turn enable retail merchants to pay their notes at the bank or to jobbers, or at least a portion of same, and thereby bring relief to the financial situation with which we are now contending. You have also enacted a splendid general bonded warehouse law, which in the future will be a great help in aiding systematic marketing of farm products, as well as storing and protecting the same.

Other Remedies Needed.

It soon developed, however, that these measures were not sufficient to give confidence in the values of cotton and induce banks and others to loosen up their money reserves, and by doing so, protect the wasting values in cotton, which is the money crop of this State. The cotton crop of Texas is not as large as it was believed it would be sixty days ago. Approximately four million bales have been produced, and these four million bales ought to bring to the producer an average of not less than 10 cents per pound, or a total of \$200,000,000. It is selling now at an average price of not to exceed 6 cents per pound, or a total of \$120,000,000 for the year's crop. At this ratio, the loss in value to the farmers of Texas alone will be \$80,000,000. For the year 1913, the United States exported more than 8,800,000 bales of cotton. This cotton brought back to us the equivalent of 12 cents per pound in the world's gold, or a total of more than \$547,000,000. It is now apparent that the value of this year's crop will shrink and waste away at least to the full extent of the value of the total cotton exported for last year. This shrinkage in value will represent a loss of \$547,000,000 of gold to the wealth of the United States.

We, to a large extent, are a debtor nation and State. Because of the fact that Europe holds many hundreds of millions of dollars of our municipal bonds and the bonds of our great railway corporations and other public utilities, it is estimated that it will take \$400,000,000 of gold to meet the interest and pay the maturing bonds, which are held by Europe, between now and the first day of January. The per capita of money in circulation in the United States is now placed at something above

\$37. Estimating the population of the United States at 100,000,000 people, the exportation of \$400,000,000 of gold to pay balances in Europe will reduce the per capita of money in circulation \$4, bringing it down to \$33. All of which is due to the loss of value in cotton because of our inability to export and sell it.

Nation Doing Nothing.

Our nation and our States are doing nothing to conserve and protect this wasting value. The Democratic party, now in control of the nation, has utterly failed, and announces its purpose not to try to protect us against this great waste in values. During the Civil War most of the cotton-growing States having seceded and become a part of the Confederacy, enacted laws through their Legislatures for the purpose of reducing the acreage planted in cotton. This was done under the exercise of the general police powers of the States, at a time in the history of these States when they had seceded from the Union for the purpose of preserving their rights as States. The prime purpose of such enactments during the period of the Confederacy was to compel the owners of the soil to have more of their land in cultivation for the production of food stuffs, in order that the soldiers at the front, under Lee and Jackson and Johnson and other great commanders, might have food for themselves and their horses. And it was necessary that this course should be followed in order that the people at home might have food for sustenance. The ports of the South were blockaded. Cotton could not be exported, and there were no cotton factories of consequence in the seceded States.

Rigors and Hardships of War.

Our country is not at war, but it is suffering the rigors and hardships of the war prevailing in Europe, because our government, statesmen, leaders and people have not foreseen the conditions now confronting us, and did not provide against them. All of which shows that we must take a broader and deeper view of the government's duty and obligations to the people, and provisions must ultimately be made by law for caring for such calamities as may come upon us unforeseen. Our Federal government in the past has gone to the rescue of stock jobbers and stock gamblers in New York, by the deposit of large sums of money in the banks of that city, to sustain the values in stocks and prevent a panic.

The Federal government could now in the same way preserve the values in cotton by depositing sufficient government funds in the banks throughout the South, on the sole condition and for the express purpose of preserving the values of cotton by making advances upon it at a reasonable percentage of its value, at a very low rate of interest. What the government has done for the stock jobbers, it ought to be willing to do for the farmers, who are the real producers of our wealth and the makers of our prosperity.

The State's Attitude.

Pertinent to this subject is the resolution offered by me in the Democratic State convention at El Paso, and adopted with only four dissenting votes. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, An unfortunate war has broken out in Europe among the nations which consume large quantities of American cotton. As a result of war, and declarations of war, market quotations have ceased and ship owners have given notice they will not accept cotton for shipment, and there is practically no market for spot cotton, which is now being rapidly gathered in some sections, and by January 1 next it is estimated that twelve and one-half million bales will be ginned and ready for market; and

"Whereas, Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium buy about 45 per cent of the entire cotton crop of the United States, and all these powers now being involved in preparations for or in actual hostilities, making it improbable that we can sell to or transport our cotton into these countries to any considerable extent during the conflict between them; and

"Whereas, The cotton manufacturers of the United States take less than 36 per cent of our cotton crop for manufacture, and with the countries mentioned at war, probably could not use more than 50 per cent of the crop, thus leaving an unused surplus of seven or eight million bales. The effect of this, we believe, would cause cotton to sell at much less than the cost of production and be ruinous to our cotton farmers and to the business interests of the State generally; it would enable American spinners to fix their own price for manufacture. The conditions create an emergency which justifies the government of the United States in taking steps to avert such calamity to the cotton producers. The product of their

labor is the foundation of our prosperity, and every effort should be put forth to avert calamity to them, which in turn would mean injury to and loss to all laborers, industry and business. Under the general welfare clause of the Constitution of the United States, our government has the power to come to the relief of the cotton producer and protect him against such calamity as now seems to threaten him in the sale of cotton at prices which it ought to bring under normal conditions, and it appearing that our government intends to and is preparing to advance very large sums of money to banks by means of the issuance of emergency currency, partly for the purpose of protecting the producer of agricultural products from being forced to sell his produce under 'distress' conditions; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Democratic party of Texas, in convention assembled, That we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a bill which will make provision for direct advances by the government or through the banks on cotton to the amount of not less than \$50 per bale of 500 pounds, on a basis of middling, where it is properly warehoused and insured, at rates of interest not to exceed 3 per cent per annum. We ask our Representatives to use their influence to the end that emergency currency which the government proposes to issue to meet the present emergency shall benefit those whom it is intended to aid, and not to speculators in agricultural products. We believe that these agricultural products, when the European war is over, will bring increased prices, and financial aid now should go to the benefit of producers, thus enabling them to tide over the conditions which they cannot control and at the same time enable them to receive the remunerative prices which are sure to follow the establishment of European peace and resumption of industrial activity."

(Signed) O. B. COLQUITT.

El Paso, Texas, August 12, 1914.

(The foregoing resolution was presented to the Committee on Platforms and Resolutions and unanimously adopted. It was reported by the Platform Committee to the convention, and the convention adopted it with only four dissenting votes.)

The Need of the Hour.

"Inexpediency" is the one argument against doing as the State Democratic convention demanded in the foregoing resolution, and only one man stands in the way of its being done. History is repeating itself, and we are demonstrating our inability to meet emergencies and solve them. The need of the hour is men in legislative places who have the courage and the ability to find a way to meet them. The Constitution divides the government into three branches—one to make the laws, one to enforce them, and the other to construe them. Under our form of government the people cannot be oppressed by any civil authority. But the powers of government should be used to save the people from ruin as well as to protect them from oppression.

I take the liberty here of quoting the resolution adopted by the National Farmers' Congress at Fort Worth last week. This body of men was composed of intelligent and prosperous farmers from all sections of our common country—they are men of patriotism and imbued with brotherly love and sympathy for those less fortunate than themselves, and most of them come from the Northern and Western States where no cotton is produced. They had the situation explained to them, and witness their patriotic action in the sentiment embodied in the following resolutions adopted by them:

"Resolved, That the crisis caused by the closing of the European markets for cotton, our greatest export crop, having disturbed national credit, reversed our balance of trade and deprived a large part of the country of the means with which to meet its obligations to other sections, presents a national problem.

"We therefore call upon Congress to remain in session until it has enacted sound laws for financing surplus cotton and for protecting the producers against ruinous prices for the next crop, due to the present war-created surplus. We believe that adjournment of Congress without this legislation would be culpable neglect of duty."

But members of Congress are clamoring for action by State Legislatures to reduce the acreage and to adopt other measures as they may be able, to give confidence in values and allay the fear of overproduction next year. I have

met this suggestion by submitting these matters to your consideration; I have discharged my whole duty in my efforts to find a solution for the trouble. You have turned a deaf ear, and now the question is left where we started with it, and there it will remain unless the people shall demand at the hands of your successors affirmative and speedy relief.

Financial Independence Suggested.

Foreseeing that the Federal government was not going to do this, I presented to the Legislature a plan for the establishment of The Bank of Texas, proposing to use the credit of the State through that medium to concentrate money belonging to the State banks and their depositors, for investment in agricultural products and conserve their values. Financial institutions already enjoying the benefits of the deposits which would be brought by the proposed law into The Bank of Texas, opposed the proposition, and I have not been able to induce a majority of the Legislature to co-operate with me in establishing this great financial institution for the protection of the people of the State, and maintain the values of the products of the farm. Powerful influences combined and conspired to secure the defeat of the bill after I had been practically given assurance that a majority of both Houses were favorable to the passage of the measure if they were given sufficient time to consider it.

It was urged by the banks and business men that if I would submit to the Legislature a proposition for the reduction of the acreage to be planted in cotton for the year, 1915, that favorable action on such recommendation by the legislative branch of the government would immediately give confidence in cotton values, and bankers would readily advance money on cotton. This question was presented with the hope that this would be the result, but no disposition has yet been made of this question. Indecision and doubt as to what you are going to do, and what other cotton growing States may do, work hand in hand to further depress and destroy the values of cotton. I have hoped against hope that we could do something to rescue this waste of millions.

Curtailment of Production.

From all quarters of the country comes the statement: "Texas produces

over one-fourth of the cotton of the United States and we are looking to her for leadership in the solution of the trouble." I have presented to the Texas Legislature the opportunity and a chance for this leadership but you have declined it. The cultivation of your own vineyard as to you seemeth best, is all right in principle, but the Master told his hearers that if the "fig tree was barren to cut it down and cast it into the fire." If the cotton will not produce enough in value to pay the cost of its raising then it is like a barren fig tree and ought to be cut down and the ground plowed up and sown in grain so that the husbandman may come and bring his corn to the garner.

As a result of legislation by the cotton growing States during the war, cotton production was greatly reduced. When the war ended, the world demanded greater quantities of cotton than could be supplied, and it freely sold for from fifty cents to one dollar per pound. If a way could be found to finance the present crop—and a way is at hand if those in authority would use it—as I have frequently pointed out—the present crop would bring a greatly increased price when the unfortunate war in Europe is over, for then the gold they are now spending for foodstuffs and implements of war, will seek employment in industry and there will be a great demand for cotton.

But the Democratic party—the political party of the South—is in power in the nation, and has failed and refuses to do anything. And the Democratic party in Texas as represented by the Legislature, has likewise failed. Where is the people's hope?

Appealed in Vain.

I have appealed to you from the beginning of these sessions with all the earnestness of my heart, to pass these relief measures speedily, in order that our people might receive full benefit from them. We owe millions of dollars to the jobbing and manufacturing centers in the north, east and northwest. They will be demanding payment. But there is nothing but cotton to make payment with. The American spinners will consume about six million bales. One of them will say to you he is willing to pay ten cents per pound for cotton, if all of his competitors could be compelled to pay the same price. But one spinner can not pay ten cents per pound for cotton and compete successfully with

competitors buying it at six cents per pound. So the whole question is up to us. Shall we confess that we have not the wisdom, the patriotism, nor the statesmanship to deal with it, and meet the emergency that is upon us?

Debts Are Due.

These debts, as I have said, are falling due. The cotton merchant holds a chattel mortgage on the cotton. The cotton merchant in turn owes the bank and the jobber. The bank and the jobber are going to demand payment of the country merchant. The country merchant must demand payment from the farmer, and the cotton is going to be sacrificed under these distressed conditions. It is estimated that the country merchant and the country banker who have made advances upon cotton crops, have already advanced as much as eight cents per pound on a very large proportion of that which has been produced. It does not require that a man should be a philosopher and mathematician to see that if the farmer is going to have to sell his cotton at six cents per pound in the payment of his debts, that it will not bring enough to pay his obligations. Nor will the country merchant be able to obtain enough from its sale to liquidate his debts to the bank, and all three of these classes will have to either carry or owe a large proportion of debts now due, for another year. The jobbers and manufacturers in the east, north and northwest are devising schemes by which they can collect their money.

One Remedy Left.

The failure of Congress seems to me to leave but one other course open to us. I have with great reluctance reached the conclusion that the only remedy left now for our people is for the Legislature to pass acts suspending the enforced collection of debts for six or twelve months. To do this will enable the debtor class to hold their property which is pledged for their obligations until another day when they can receive something like its value.

But one branch of the Legislature has twice, perhaps in anticipation that I might submit the question to you, passed a resolution by almost unanimous vote, putting itself on record in opposition to the passage of a stay law. I therefore deem it unnecessary to submit the question to the Thirty-third Legislature, because of the belief I have that it

would meet the same fate of other remedial measures presented to you.

A Tragedy.

We are left therefore to contemplate one of the most peculiar tragedies any part of this nation ever experienced. It is pitiful that a great giant like our nation and our State by their own inertness, has become so pitifully weak and inefficient.

Possibly the suffering of the people will later on move Congress and those in authority in the nation, and the State Legislatures in cotton-growing States, to do something out of pity. But if this pity is to be shown, it should come soon, or else the poor mortgage ridden farmer will be forced to sell his cotton at five or six cents and apply the proceeds to the payment of his debts. Unless this relief is given him now, he will be like the wounded hero on the field of battle crying for water—unless it comes to him at the opportune time to dampen his fevered lips, it will be too late. It will be too late in January to give relief to the producer of cotton. It will then be in the hands of speculators or creditors and legislation then to preserve the values in it will help the speculator, but it will be too late to put shoes on the bare feet of the boys and girls who cultivated and gathered it. They will shiver in the cold and cry with hunger then. But then, maybe, the gamblers in the nations wealth and the hoarders and controllers of the nation's currency, will insist upon the government of the nation and of the States doing something for them.

Back in the years ago, when our States did as you are now asked to do, the poet sang beautifully of the gallant young hero (perhaps some farmer boy), in these stirring words:

"Into the ward of the whitewashed hall
Where the dead and dying lay,
Wounded by bayonet, shell, or ball—
'Somebody's darling' was borne one day:

'Somebody's darling,' so young and so brave,

Wearing yet, on his pale, sweet face,
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
Kissing the snow of that fair young brow;

Pale are the lips of delicate mold—
'Somebody's darling' is dying now.

Back from his beautiful blue-veined brow,

Brush all the wandering waves of gold;
Cross his hands on his bosom now—
'Somebody's darling' is still and cold.

Kiss him once for 'Somebody's' sake,
Murmur a prayer soft and low;
One bright curl from its fair mates take,
They were 'Somebody's' pride, you know.

'Somebody's' hand had rested there—
Was it a mother's, soft and white?
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptized in these waves of light?"

And somebody's darling will be shivering in the winter's cold before our sins of omission, now being committed, are forgotten and forgiven. We build monuments to the heroes of the battlefield, and neglect the heroes of the cotton field.

"There's been a lot to say about the man behind the gun,
And folks have praised him highly for the noble work he done;
He won a lot of honor for the land where men are free—

It was him that sent our enemies kitin' back across the sea.
But he's had his day of glory, had his little spree, and now
There's another to be mentioned—he's the man behind the plow.

A battleship's a wonder and an army's mighty grand,
There's something sort o' thrillin' in a flag that's wavin' high,
And it makes you want to holler when the boys go marching by;
But when the shoutin's over and the fighting's done, somehow
We find we're still depending on the man behind the plow.

In all the pomp and splendor of an army on parade,
And through all the awful darkness that the smoke of battles made;
In the halls where jewels glitter and where shoutin' men debate;
In the palaces where rulers deal out honors to the great,
There is not a single person who'd be doin' business now,
Or have medals, if it wasn't for the man behind the plow.

We're a-buildin' mighty cities and we're gainin' lofty heights;
We're a-winnin' lots of glory and we're settin' things to rights;

We're a-showing all creation how the
world's affairs should run;
Future men'll gaze in wonder at the
things that we have done;
And they'll overlook the feller, just the
same as we do now,
Who's the whole concern's foundation—
that's the man behind the plow.

Respectfully submitted,
O. B. COLQUITT,
Governor of Texas.

SIMPLE RESOLUTION.

By Senator Wiley:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Texas, That the printed copies of the Governor's messages be distributed equally among the members of the Senate and Governor Colquitt, the Governor receiving one thirty-second part of all printed.

The resolution was read and adopted.

PRESENTING PRESENT TO SENATOR WILLACY.

Here Senator Hudspeth, on behalf of the members of the Senate, presented to Senator Willacy an expensive imported silk umbrella with heavily mounted silver handle.

Senator Willacy retires from the Senate with the closing of the Thirty-third Legislature, after a service in the Senate since 1903. The remembrance was extended to him by his colleagues as a token of their friendship and good wishes.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.—ELECTION OF.

Here Senator Hudspeth stated that the time had arrived for the election of a President Pro Tem. for the close of the session, and placed in nomination for that place, Senator Q. U. Watson of Lee county.

Senators Real and McGregor seconded the nomination.

(Senator Hudspeth, Acting President Pro Tem., in the chair.)

There being no other nominations, the Chair declared nominations closed.

Senators Nugent, Greer, and McGregor were appointed tellers.

The result of the ballot was as follows:
Senator Watson received 13 votes.

Senator Greer, not in nomination, received 7 votes.

Senator Nugent, not in nomination, received 1 vote.

Senator Watson having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly and constitutionally elected President Pro Tem. for the ensuing term.

Being escorted to the President's stand the constitutional oath of office was administered by Judge Nelson W. Phillips, member of the Supreme Court.

(President Pro Tem. Watson in the chair.)

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Chair laid before the Senate the following message from the Governor, which had been received on today:

Governor's Office,
Austin, Texas.

To the Senate:

I ask the advice and consent of the Senate to the appointment of the following persons to be notaries public:

Bell County—M. E. Monteith.
Collingsworth County—R. H. Cocke, Jr.
Coke County—I. Beasley.
El Paso County—J. F. McKenzie, H. E. Wilson.
Grayson County—G. C. Harney.
Hardeman County—Jas. R. Macon.
Harris County—F. D. Ferrell, Mrs. A. S. Rogers, Jno. D. Dyer, J. O. Jones, Miss Kathryn Kitchel, Willie G. Capell, Frank Pettit, L. A. Daniel, M. G. Hargrave, H. R. Evans, K. H. Poindexter, J. A. Hall.
Kimble County—W. P. Riley.
Lubbock County—O. L. Porter.
Throckmorton County—J. M. Parker.
Travis County—Nelson Puett, D. H. Hart, Jr.
Victoria County—O. F. Bailey.
Wilson County—Wayne W. Herrington.
Wichita County—Gladys Dale.
Coke County—G. S. Arnold.
Frio County—T. J. West.
Jefferson County—Mr. Ruby Jett.
Rusk County—T. J. Wright.
Dallas County—J. B. Simpson, Anette M. Palmer, W. H. Ratliff, H. C. Duke, S. W. Harris, A. J. Bush, William Lewelling.
Parker County—J. N. Perkins.
Walker County—W. G. Robinett.
Cass County—W. D. Montague.

- Galveston County—R. L. Pillow, Jr.
 Montague County—J. H. Lauderdale,
 Taylor Ganet, Frank R. Ford, A. D.
 Lunn.
 Wise County—Frank J. Ford, T. H.
 Greer.
 Bexar County—James M. Dwyer, A.
 B. C. Didzun, Louis Wagner, Hugo
 Wagner, A. C. Toudouze, Sylvan Lang,
 W. H. Robert, Winifred Anderson, B.
 B. Gayle, Robt. H. Rice, John Hennessy,
 Emil O. Dan, Emil O. Dau, Kate Lar-
 gen, Ralph S. Jackson, Miss Mary E.
 Fish, Edgar Tommins.
 Gillespie County—Tom J. Martin.
 El Paso County—R. A. Ramsey.
 Fannin County—Neil Williams, Chas.
 H. Williams.
 Harris County—Miss M. K. Dorsett.
 Grayson County—H. A. Holliday.
 Morris County—B. E. Robertson.
 Smith County—H. A. Kassebaum.
 Wichita County—C. B. Felder, T. W.
 McHam, Mack Thomas, Mrs. Gladis
 Dale, P. E. Ashworth, E. J. Cowan, M.
 F. Yeager, H. L. Hunter, C. A. Winfrey,
 J. R. Ogle.
 Wiltbarger County—Joseph Schmidt,
 Hugh Stevenson.
 Bexar County—Miss Lella Ileen
 Garry.
 Parker County—C. T. Scott, Millsap.
 Henderson County—Earl Jones,
 Athens.
 ✓ Delta County—H. I. Parker, Pecan
 Gap.
 Comanche County—Edgar Madons, De
 Leon; Miss Ivah Hampton, De Leon.
 Erath County—Oscar Williams,
 Stephenville.
 Coke County—T. R. Butler, Bronte.
 Childress County—W. G. Gross, Chil-
 dress; W. D. Cope, Childress.
 Galveston County—E. N. Holland, Gal-
 veston; Lucile Whitcomb, Galveston; F.
 W. Behrman, Galveston; Isaac Lipp-
 mann, Galveston; Harry Hawley, Gal-
 veston; F. M. Douglas, Galveston;
 Nellie Curtin, Galveston.
 Matagorda County—J. S. Wright, A.
 B. Pierce, E. A. Gaudet, James H. Wolf,
 C. M. Gaines.
 Wharton County—E. Hawes, Jr.,
 Wharton.
 Wood County—Gordon Alvis, Winns-
 boro; Ben F. Cathey, Quitman.
 Upshur County—W. A. Hamm, Gil-
 mer.
 Van Zandt County—R. A. Dean,
 Fruitvale; W. B. Rogers, Canton.
 Smith County—F. R. Coker, Tyler; J.
 D. Goolshee, Tyler.
- Dallas County—J. H. Harris, Dallas;
 C. A. Harris, Dallas; B. L. Walkup, Dal-
 las; T. B. Hailey, Dallas.
 Brown County—Claude B. Hurlburt,
 Brownwood.
 Grayson County—Ralph Bennett, Sher-
 man; Roy Davis, Sherman.
 Jackson County—S. C. Drushel, Edna.
 Callahan County—W. L. Bowlus,
 Baird; Walter O. Fraser, Baird.
 Palo Pinto County—W. A. Herring,
 Santo.
 Jones County—F. M. Arnold, Nugent;
 S. H. Howard, Hawley.
 Kent County—J. W. Darden, Clair-
 mont.
 Rusk County—Jim Heard, Overton.
 Nueces County—H. E. Luther, Corpus
 Christi.
 Bell County—D. C. Brogden, Rogers.
 McLennan County—G. C. Parker,
 Waco; Harney B. Ross, Waco.
 Falls County—Willis G. Durkam, Mar-
 lin.
 Hays County—Mrs. L. Dorman, San
 Marcos.
 Lamar County—L. T. Vaughn, Blos-
 som; C. N. McGuire, Paris.
 Travis County—J. F. Dawkins, Minnie
 Burkhardt.
 Hunt County—J. R. Gibson, Green-
 ville.
 Live Oak County—H. H. Sagebiel.
 Jackson County—F. H. Knipling.
 Marion County—G. Frank, Jefferson;
 B. N. Smith, Daingerfield.
 Bowie County—Wm. V. Brown, Texar-
 kana.
 Cass County—F. N. Moore, Avinger.
 Morris County—B. E. Robertson,
 Naples; D. L. Tittle, Cason.
 Tarrant County—A. C. Whitefield,
 Fort Worth; W. F. Stewart, Fort Worth;
 Wallare H. Malone, Fort Worth; F. J.
 Fitzovich, Fort Worth; Miss Meta Du-
 vall, Fort Worth; H. W. Dickerson, Fort
 Worth; C. A. Wright, Fort Worth.
 Madison County—E. H. Smith, Mad-
 isonville.
 Clay County—Miss Myrtle Barton,
 Henrietta.
 Dalham County—Thos. Collins, Dal-
 hart.
 Wichita County—T. C. Scott, Wich-
 ita Falls.
 ✓ Delta County—J. W. Culver, Cooper.
 Fayette County—R. O. Menefee,
 Flatonia.
 Lamar County—G. S. Bostick,
 Brookston.
 Duval County—Rufus Boylan, Cres-
 tonio.

McLennan County—R. G. Murray, Mart.

Terrell County—A. T. Folsom.

Travis County—Grover L. Pickrell.

Dallas County—L. L. Jester, Jr., Dallas; Charles Archer, Dallas; F. J. Fitzovich, Dallas; A. E. Janelli, Dallas; T. H. Campbell, Dallas; J. H. Harris, Dallas; J. F. McCullough, Mesquite.

Bexar County—C. W. Bock, San Antonio.

El Paso County—Miss Justine B. Newbrough, El Paso; Ben F. Lomax, El Paso; Mrs. M. W. Baker, El Paso.

Jackson County—S. G. Drushel, Edna.

Anderson County—Harry L. Wright, Palestine.

Respectfully submitted,

O. B. COLQUITT,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—TIME SET FOR.

Senator McNealus offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate go into executive session at 11 a. m., Wednesday, this hour, to consider the confirmation of nominations made by the Governor.

The motion was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—21.

Astin.	Lattimore.
Bailey of Harris.	McGregor.
Collins.	McNealus.
Conner.	Nugent.
Cowell.	Real.
Gibson.	Terrell.
Greer.	Warren.
Hall.	Watson.
Harley.	Wiley.
Henderson.	Willacy.
Hudspeth.	

Absent.

Brelsford.	Taylor.
Johnson.	Townsend.
Morrow.	

Absent—Excused.

Bailey of DeWitt.	Darwin.
Carter.	Westbrook.
Clark.	

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

In Executive Session all the above nominated for appointment as notaries public, were confirmed, as reported to the Journal Clerk by the Secretary.

IN THE SENATE.

SIMPLE RESOLUTION.

By Senator Willacy:

Whereas, The Third Called Session of the Thirty-third Legislature, convened at ten o'clock a. m. September 23, 1914, and

Whereas, The Constitution provides that special sessions of the Legislature shall not extend beyond a period of thirty days, and

Whereas, The limitation of time of this session as fixed by the Constitution, will expire at ten o'clock a. m., Thursday, October 22, 1914; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn until ten o'clock a. m., October 22, 1914, at which hour and minute the Third Called Session of the Thirty-third Legislature will automatically determine and cease to exist, under the provisions of the organic law of the State.

WILLACY.

WILEY.

GIBSON.

HENDERSON.

The resolution was read and adopted.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,

Thursday, October 22, 1914.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Senator Watson, President Pro Tem.

In accordance with a simple resolution, adopted on yesterday, the Senate met and the roll was not called.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR HUDSPETH.

The Chair laid the following before the Senate:

Senate Chamber,

Austin, Texas, October 21, 1914.

Hon. Q. U. Watson, President Pro Tem., State Senate, Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir: I herewith transmit to you my resignation as State Senator of the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, to take effect November 3, 1914.

In this connection, I desire to say that I am now the nominee of the Democratic party for the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District of the State of Texas, and this resignation shall in no way